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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 31 August 4, 1962 Section 1 — News

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JFK and His Image: The White House's prime problem, anxiously re-examined daily, is how does the President appear to an increasingly critical American people? This problem was by no means helped last week by a remark from the one really important public figure who has constantly sought to be kind, understanding and helpful to the young President: Herbert Hoover.

The former President said to the press that he saw a parallel between the current Administration and his own. The man who was President during the early years of the depression remarked that JFK "came in just before a big bust in the stock market with Congress opposed to him. He's going down the same weary path." Anyone who knows the deeply Christian and humane character of the former President understands that he actually seeks to be of any possible aid or counsel to JFK in his plight.

But the words of Mr. Hoover were construed by politicos of both parties as actually being a coldly authoritative analysis of Kennedy's present situation. They quickly raised the question of JFK's future: Is he a "one-term President"? For Herbert Hoover, in the lexicon of the "down-to-earth" pros, is the most recent historical example of a "one-term President," a term creeping more and more into published analyses of JFK's political fate.

Even friends of the President in the press, as recently noted in HUMAN EVENTS, write bruising truths. Thus liberal columnist Doris Fleeson, writing from Europe, observed that "here as at home the image [of JFK] today is suffering" and she reported that Kennedy appointees there are "apprehensive" over his situation.

But has the staff of image-restorers in the White House no remedies? A week ago, JFK hosted Colonel and Mrs. John H. Glenn at Hyannisport, and the astronaut was photographed water-skiing with the attractive Jacqueline. Effective? Maybe, to the mass mind. To Capitol Hill—an overly-sly attempt to capture reflected glory from a figure who may well be more popular than the President.

But meanwhile, the Republicans have gone into another, tougher shift in their attack. Some months ago, they left JFK alone and clobbered his aides; then they chose to assail "the Kennedys" (meaning Jack, Bobby and Ted); now GOP House leader Charles Halleck has signalled a new strategy by centering a savage attack on the President himself.

Referring to JFK's criticism of the Senate's rejection of the Medicare bill, Halleck said: "Give me a GOP Congress with a three-to-two majority and I won't be doing any cry-baby act about lack of Democratic support."

Tax Cut: One possible barrier to a bid by the President for a tax cut this year looms in a plan discussed by "economy bloc" members of both parties. Opposition to a quick tax cut is far larger than usually reported in most of the press; many members of Congress fear a resulting big budget deficit and inflation. However, these economy men would not resist a quick tax cut, *provided* cuts were made on the other side of the ledger.

Hence, JFK—if he pumps for an instant tax slice—may run smack into a wide congressional demand for an across-the-board cut in appropriations.

This demanded slash would presumably apply only to non-defense expenditures and, thus, would mean deep reductions in such appropriations as public works and welfare agencies—possibly in the amount of $6 billion to offset the estimated $6 billion that would be lost to the Treasury through a quick tax cut.

At that point, say the dopesters in the cloakrooms, JFK would probably drop his tax cut proposal. For his labor and liberal supporters could not tolerate knifing the funds which nourish them and the voting elements to whom they cater.

Foreign Aid: Despite final passage of the foreign aid authorization bill last week, the Administration's aid program remains in trouble. The appropriations for the authorization, it is noted, still have to be acted on. The chairman of the House Foreign Operations subcommittee, Otto Passman (D.-La.), has already proposed to cut the authorization by "$2 billion" just as a starter. The Senate Appropria-

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tions Committee is also reported in the mood to make deep slashes.

Passman told reporters it was time to cut foreign aid down to $2.5 billion. "Why," he remarked, "even if we gave them $3.5 billion they wouldn't know what to do with it."

While the authorization bill passed, there is no doubt that Congress is fed up with pouring billions out in foreign aid, particularly to Communist nations. Of 34 Senators up for re-election, for example, 17 voted against the bill and one failed to be recorded on the measure. Many of these critics of foreign aid were modern Republicans or liberal Democrats.

Public pressure, it is reported, even caused liberal Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) to criticize foreign aid. Morse, who has never seemed averse to spending the taxpayers' money, roundly condemned the whole foreign aid program. Assuming the unusual role of an economizer, Morse warned that foreign aid contributed to the national debt, which, he noticed, "is greater by a substantial number of billions of dollars than the national debt of all the rest of the free world combined." Morse then said he would campaign on the issue that foreign aid contributes to "the weakness of the American economy."

"If letter writing can do that to Morse," stated one observer, "think what it can do to some more conservative congressmen."

Franco: Indications grow that the mounting liberal attack on the regime of Spain's Francisco France may cause much more than a minor split within the ranks of the Democratic party.

Because of recent strikes in Spain, American liberals thought they "smelt blood." They felt the Generalissimo was ready to be toppled and they could help engineer the installation of a left-wing government. Actually, many top-level officials in the White House and State Department take the same attitude.

But at the same time many moderates and veteran liberals within the Democratic party began to realize the importance to the West of the man who stopped communism from gaining a vast strategic foothold in Western Europe. This brought them at odds with the pathological Franco-haters within liberal Democratic ranks.

This cleavage—which is being watched closely this election year—came dramatically into the open last week on the floor of the House. Representative William Fitts Ryan (D.-N.Y.), a protege of Eleanor Roosevelt, attacked Franco and championed the FLP (Popular Liberation Front), a strongly left-wing opposition group. Ryan read into the record a column by James Wechsler, editor of the ultra-leftist New York *Post*.

After Ryan's remarks, 19 Democrats, mostly from large northern industrial districts, rose in rebuttal and paid tribute to Franco and the Spanish people. One lawmaker praised Franco for "shattering the yoke of communism" 26 years ago. Leading the chorus and giving it high political importance was Representative Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), powerful Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

All these members of Congress praised Spain for her economic and social gains since the end of her civil war and for being the first nation to take up arms against communism.

Thus JFK may find himself on yet another political tightrope. Already at odds with Southern conservative Democrats in Congress (as on the Medicare issue), he and his advisers (such as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.) face a rebellion from within the ranks of liberal Democrats in the North.

Banning Bobby: Attorney General Robert Kennedy made top news everywhere in the Capital a week ago when he announced that he would take no public part in the upcoming election campaign, at the request of his brother, the President.

"I'm not going to be participating in this campaign," Bobby told the Democratic Candidates School which was meeting in Washington. "The President of the United States has taken me out of politics because of the kind of work I'm doing."

Observers believe JFK has restricted his brother in this way because of the rising volume of protests among both businessmen and Democratic politicos over the blatant roughness of Bobby's methods. Most frequently recalled was the over-zealous action of the Attorney General in his handling of steel companies, not to mention the rousing of reporters out of their beds during the night to be interrogated in connection with the Big Steel episode.

This Presidential ban on Bobby-in-politics, however, came after many weeks during which the Attorney General made remarkably few public appearances or statements. It is claimed that for some time JFK—anxious to calm business fears—has relegated Bobby to this "quiet" status.

It is believed, however, that in the privacy of his office Bobby remains—as he has been for some time—the real "National Chairman" of the Democratic party. Reportedly, official National Chairman John Bailey is mainly a figurehead whom Bobby phones every morning to "give him his orders."

An additional straw in the wind that has forced Bobby into a less conspicuous posture are the protests from all over the country against Bobby's deportment as a host who throws fully clothed guests into his swimming pool. Observers in Washington, conditioned to such antics by the Kennedys, have been amazed at the violence and magnitude of the country-wide reaction against the "dunking" party.

Perhaps all these factors—plus JFK's own loss of prestige when his Medicare effort failed in the Senate—led to a striking rebuff of Bobby from the House of Representatives on July 18. By a margin of 202 to 200 the chamber adopted a Republican motion to restrict the activities of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division, the instrument by which Bobby has borne down violently on businessmen.

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The GOP motion would limit the Justice Department to examining books of only those companies suspected of anti-trust violations and it would bar Justice from demanding records of other parties or companies. This proposal was triggered by Representative Clark MacGregor (R.-Minn.) who said the measure was necessary to prevent Justice investigators from going on "fishing expeditions" that might harm innocent parties. The measure has now gone to a Senate-House conference committee.

The motion passed, significantly, the day after JFK's Medicare disaster in the Senate and it was regarded in the House lobbies as an intentional slap at Bobby.

Peru: Anti-Communist Latin diplomats in Washington are sharply critical of Kennedy's swift reprisals against Peru. The US Administration, they say, piously preaches non-interference in Latin American affairs; but then cuts off aid to a military junta attempting to create law and order out of chaos.

"Your Administration fights to give aid to Yugoslavia and Poland," said one Peruvian diplomat, "but not to an anti-Communist military junta. What the Administration seems to be attempting is to pressure into office its own candidate—Haya de la Torre, a left-wing Latin socialist with a pro-Communist background."

"Everyone knows," said this same Peruvian, "that James Loeb [US Ambassador to Peru and an ADA member] openly supported Haya before the elections."

The State Department crowd, say other Latin experts on Peru, has built up Haya and his APRA movement as pro-democratic and anti-Communist. Yet, say these sources, Haya's APRA party openly feted agents of Castro when he came to power, while Belaunde, a rival candidate in this year's election, refused to have any truck with them. Although he now denounces Castro, Haya's pro-Communist background is well known.

"We think we're supporting democracy," said one Peruvian, "and wish the United States would keep its nose out of Peru's affairs."

Jacqueline's Vacation: Word from our European correspondents reflects some critical comment on the fact that Mrs. John F. Kennedy is going to spend a month's vacation at Ospdaletti on the Italian Riviera, in a castle built in the 15th Century by the Prince Archbishop of Ravenna. Rent? $3,000 a month—plus servants' pay. Thus, it is estimated, the First Lady will spend at least $10,000 when all expenses are added—not to mention the cost of the Secret Service men and other persons in her entourage and the price of air transportation for perhaps a score of persons.

Some American officials in Europe who are toiling to help the US solve the "export of dollars" problem and are trying to devise methods to save on our official spending abroad wonder why the President's wife could not, instead, serve as an example to other Americans in an effort to keep our dollars at home.

In this connection it is pointed out that the US government, through the Department of Commerce, is spending literally millions of dollars in propaganda in Western Europe to induce Europeans to come over and see the sights in the US this summer (and thereby help our international balance of payments). Why, it is asked, did not Jacqueline choose to spend her vacation in some spot in "beautiful America"?

Vietnam: Whatever the assurances from Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and President Kennedy, Asians here express a deep fear that the Administration desires an eventual "neutralist" regime, a la Laos, to rule the Southeast Asian country of South Vietnam, where American boys are now fighting and dying.

The signs are fuzzy, they admit, but they are unmistakably present. One consequence of the unenforceable Laos agreement is that Red soldiers in Laos have been pouring across the border into South Vietnam ever since the US signed that agreement.

"Unless the United States is willing to launch counter guerrilla warfare in North Vietnam and Laos—which it is not willing to do—the end result can be nothing more than a stalemate, there can be no victory," says one Asian expert on guerrilla warfare.

This same man, high in the councils of his government, told HUMAN EVENTS he fears this is what the Administration desires at the moment. He pointed with apprehension to a speech by Senator Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.) in Michigan a short time ago in which the Majority Leader lauded such neutralist regimes as Cambodia. "This was a trial balloon," he said.

PROFESSOR RALPH T. BISHOP, *Professor Emeritus, Colorado State College*: "It is a fact that a human arm bound to one's side would soon become absolutely useless. It is just as true that our boasted 'Freedom of the Press' cannot long exist if that press continues to give the people a one-sided view of public affairs, as is now far too generally the case in this republic. Thank God for HUMAN EVENTS, a dedicated and powerful influence in giving its readers the neglected conservative viewpoint in the great mass of fundamental truth in government.

"I came to know HUMAN EVENTS through the kindness of Dr. Oliver M. Dickerson, retired head of the Social Studies Division here at Colorado State College. Dr. Dickerson is the greatest living authority on certain aspects of American Colonial History."

Here is Dr. Dickerson's opinion of HUMAN EVENTS:

"I have been a reader of HUMAN EVENTS since its beginning. I find that it supplies political and economic information as to what is going on in back-stage political circles in Washington that is not found in other publications. I have provided copies to many friends who report the same conclusion. I recommend it without reservation to all who are interested in knowing what is happening to our national government."

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The Uncertain Trumpet: General Maxwell D. Taylor's selection as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, coupled with the resignation of General Lauris Norstad from NATO, has instilled queasy feelings among America's European allies. As a result of this military shake-up, these allies are becoming increasingly afraid the US will refuse to repel a Communist conventional-weapon assault on Europe with nuclear weapons.

Displaying Gaullist fears, *Le Monde*, one of Paris' leading newspapers, reported that Norstad was leaving NATO because he differed with the Administration over nuclear policy. For example, during the Berlin crisis last year Norstad favored NATO's use of tactical nuclear weapons if a sudden attack came from the East. The Administration disagreed.

The selection of Taylor has not assuaged these allied fears about US nuclear policy. Taylor resigned from the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1959 to write *The Uncertain Trumpet*, which became campaign fodder for the Democrats. In this book, Taylor scored Ike's policy of massive retaliation and argued against relying on the use of nuclear weapons in the face of a Soviet assault on Europe.

This recent rotation of military officers has also made our Asian allies uneasy. A top defense official and an Asian diplomat both claim that Taylor does not understand guerrilla warfare, despite his trip to South Vietnam last year. Another Asian who knows Taylor remarks that he is "brilliant, but when boiling down some of his views he seems like a Rostow in military uniform."

Taylor, he says, constantly feels that military situations can be solved by politics and seems to go along with the State Department in thinking that you can make a good deal with the Russians.

UN Bond Issue: A rising tide of opposition against the Senate-passed $100 million UN bond issue has swept both sides of the aisle in the House of Representatives. Administration forces have been something less than persuasive in selling the bond issue idea to congressmen, increasingly angry at new and ugly United Nations threats against the pro-Western Congo province of Katanga.

Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland, plugging for the bond plan in open hearings, received a rough welcome from House members.

Representative Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio) demanded to know if bond salesman Cleveland had been "stirring up sentiment" in Europe against Katanga. Hays also took a crack at Acting UN Secretary General U Thant. Hays said Thant had originally asked for authority to take military action against Katanga, and then denied it. Thant "is one of the biggest liars in the world," charged Hays.

House GOP leaders are also raising objections to the bond issue. The GOP whip, Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), says: "The bond plan is in real trouble in the House . . . I doubt very much that the House can be prevailed upon to pass this long-term bond plan now. I don't think the House will buy the package."

Capitol Camera: Some months ago JFK reportedly was toying with the idea of making Senator Robert S. Kerr his Senate Majority Leader, replacing Mike Mansfield. The more vigorous Oklahoman seemed the better person to "get things moving" than the mild mannered Montanan. Now that's out. For Kerr (co-author of the Kerr-Mills law giving federal aid to the states for medical care to the indigent) is credited with providing sufficient Democratic votes in the Senate to defeat the President's cherished Medicare measure—JFK's crowning humiliation.

• *Republicans, overly enthusiastic about JFK's descent in popularity, have been talking of winning the House in November in a wave of reaction against Democrats comparable to the GOP's historic victory in* 1946 *when they gained* 56 *seats. But, pros point out, there's nothing comparable today to the "meat famine" issue which helped that year. They think it's more likely to be similar to the elections of* 1942, *when the Republicans picked up* 47 *House seats and came close to gaining control. Hence the emphasis today on the figure* 44*—the number of House seats necessary to obtain control.*

• Adding to the fun Washington is having over the gauche pool-dunking parties at Bobby Kennedy's, Representative William Ayres (R.-Ohio) last week sent out invitations to a party for those "tired of people in wet evening clothes." He said it will be an affair "where everyone stays dry like the Martinis." Ayres added that, unlike the Kennedys, he couldn't afford a big society orchestra to play until dawn, so "we've arranged for Vic Trola to fill in."

• *Senator George A. Smathers (D.-Fla.) has sharply criticized a recent report by the American Association for the United Nations calling for a UN seat for Red China. This report was signed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and US-appointed UN official Frank P. Graham.*

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--- COMMENTARY ---

Americans, military and civilians alike, suffer from too little, not too much knowledge of the international Communist conspiracy.

—William Henry Chamberlin

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Our Cambodian Aid Fiasco

By KEN TOMLINSON

AFTER FOUR MONTHS of intensive investigation, House probers have charged that "US taxpayers are financing the cause of communism" with millions in mis-spent foreign aid funds.

The House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, headed by Porter Hardy (D.-Va.), revealed in a recent report that US foreign aid had been spent on special "show-case" projects given to the tiny Southeast Asian kingdom of Cambodia by Soviet Russia and Red China. The result: Communists received credit for numerous US-financed projects.

The Hardy subcommittee claimed the US aid team in Cambodia "had a deliberate and premeditated determination to finance and construct" two radio studios which became an adjunct to a Red Chinese gift, a radio broadcasting complex.

The studios are now connected with a control center built by the Chinese Communists. Programs originating in the studios constructed with American aid are broadcast through the Communist portion of the radio complex over Red Chinese transmitters.

One high-ranking US aid official in Cambodia objected strenuously to mixing of American and Red Chinese funds in the radio operation. He told associates it would appear to the Cambodians to be a show of US cooperation with the Chinese Communists, contrary to both American policy against recognition of Red China and to the basic purpose of our foreign aid program to combat communism. The subcommittee reported, however, his "solid reasoning was not sufficient to break through the wall of apparent ICA/Washington indifference or insensitivity."

Composed of four Democrats and two Republicans, the subcommittee told also of other examples where American dollars were spent on Communist projects, even though an oral agreement with the Cambodian government prohibits the mixing of American and Communist gifts. A Soviet power plant designed to operate a Red-built hospital proved to be inadequate. Instead of allowing the Communists to stew in their own lack of juice, US aid dollars bailed out the Soviet "showcase" hospital with new, American-supplied transformers.

The lax US officials in Cambodia and Washington said they had been unaware of the transformers' use for approximately one year. Furthermore, when US envoys discovered what they were used for, they made no effort to inform the people of Cambodia that it was American aid that enabled the hospital to function!

Materials for the construction of this 500-bed Soviet "showpiece," it was also learned, had been supplied by the United States. When this fact was brought to the attention of US officials, they not only failed to investigate or take appropriate action, but reprimanded and eventually fired Jerry M. Jackis, the man responsible for the exposure.

A US foreign aid investigator, Jackis made an unofficial visit to the hospital on June 9, 1958. According to his testimony, Jackis found US materials were being used in its construction.

Jackis immediately reported his finding by memorandum to Marlin F. Haas, controller of the US aid project in Cambodia. Haas, after receiving the memorandum, called Jackis into his office to inform him he had overstepped his bounds in going to the Soviet hospital.

Jackis had been hired by the former Foreign Operations Administration in 1954 and had a superior record of service including a virtually unprecedented two-jump raise from grade FSS-9 to FSS-7 in 1956.

Haas initiated a course of action which ended in Jackis' removal within 48 hours after receiving Jackis' memorandum. Jackis was given the lowest performance rating provided for in Foreign Service regulations. Jackis appealed the rating, but his plea fell on the deaf ears of Washington bureaucrats.

He was relieved of overseas duty and transferred to a minor administrative position with the foreign aid agency. He continued to work there throughout 1960 and 1961, receiving four performance ratings, two of them on the level of 3 (satisfactory), the last two on the level of 4 (superior.) Nevertheless, Jackis was fired December 1, 1961. Jackis again appealed but to no avail. Jackis was only hired again in May due to pressure exerted by Hardy and Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa).

But what happened to Marlin Haas, whom the subcommittee accused of being responsible for the numerous foreign aid blunders in Cambodia? He has been promoted to Foreign Service Reserve Officer Class 2, at a salary of $13,000 a year. He is presently employed by the Agency for International Development in Washington and is attending the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced Studies under a special program designed to prepare "promising agency personnel" for higher duties.

Mr. Tomlinson, a HUMAN EVENTS Journalism Workshop student for the past two summers, is 18. A native of Galax, Virginia, he will enter Randolph-Macon College this fall.

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Many Candidates Attend Conference

AMONG THE HIGHLIGHTS of the Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference was the introduction of numerous candidates for congressional, state and local offices. They came from a dozen states, including several on the West Coast.

Congressional candidates are listed below. Many other House candidates were represented at the Conference by key campaign aides.

Homer E. Abele of McArthur, Ohio—GOP nominee for Congress, Ohio's 10th District. A former state legislator and one-time Taft campaign aide, Abele faces incumbent Walter H. Moeller. He regards the Kennedy farm bill and foreign aid and trade as key campaign issues. His campaign headquarters are in McArthur, Ohio.

Desmond A. Barry of Houston, Texas—Republican nominee for Texas congressman at large. One of the Conference speakers, Barry achieved nationwide fame four years ago during his battle with the Teamsters over hot-cargo clauses in union contracts. (See "The Man the Teamsters Found Too Hot to Handle," HUMAN EVENTS, December 22, 1961.) Barry is running his campaign from 2515 Bartlett Street, Houston 6, Texas.

Don H. Clausen of Crescent City, California—GOP nominee for Congress, California's new 1st District. The 39-year-old Clausen, a member of the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors, faces ultra-liberal Clement W. Miller, whose voting record has earned him an ACA rating of 3. (Miller's membership in the House Liberal Project two years ago, the organization which led to the publishing this year of the controversial *The Liberal Papers*, will be a prime campaign issue.) Clausen's background: banking, farming, insurance and as a professional pilot. Campaign headquarters: Room 209, 1010 B Street, San Rafael, California.

John M. Lupton of Weston, Connecticut—Republican nominee for Connecticut congressman at large. A three-term member of his State Senate, Lupton faces a little-known, boss-picked Democrat who was selected in the waning hours of Connecticut's recent uproarious Democratic State Convention. Lupton is directing his campaign from his home: Northfield Road, Weston, Connecticut.

Evan Mecham of Glendale, Arizona—Republican candidate for the US Senate in Arizona's September 11 primary. An Arizona State Senator, Mecham is a firm believer in the free enterprise system. He describes himself as an "automobile dealer who appreciates the opportunity to start out on a shoestring and succeed according to the best American tradition." He views the key 1962 campaign issue as "socialism vs. constitutional Americanism." His headquarters is located at 919 North First Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

H. L. (Bill) Richardson of Temple City, California—Republican nominee for Congress, California's new 29th District. Now 34, Richardson won his primary "by being a hard-nosed conservative." (See " 'Jab-a-Liberal' Creator Runs for Congress," HUMAN EVENTS, July 21, 1962.) His campaign is being run from 5354 Huntington Drive, Los Angeles, California.

Jack Seale of Amarillo, Texas—Republican nominee for Congress, Texas' 18th District. Now in his second year as Mayor of Amarillo—a city which, contrary to trends elsewhere, *rejects* Federal aid—the 34-year-old Seale faces incumbent Walter H. Rogers, a Democrat whose ACA rating of 45 belies the "conservative" image he tries to present. The campaign address: P. O. Box 2307, Amarillo, Texas.

M. G. (Gene) Snyder of Louisville, Kentucky—GOP nominee for Congress, Kentucky's 3rd District. A Louisville attorney and judge, Snyder faces incumbent Democrat Frank W. Burke, a two-term congressman with an ACA rating of 8. The campaign is being run from Louisville.

Bill Stinson of Seattle, Washington—Republican candidate for Congress, the State of Washington's 7th District. Stinson, who still has a primary to win, expects to be the one to face five-term liberal Democrat Don H. Magnuson, who has an ACA rating of 7. Stinson pins his hopes on his many dedicated workers. One man borrowed $1,000 on an insurance policy so he could aid Stinson's campaign, which is being run from Seattle.

Dr. W. R. Thomas of Apple Valley, California—Republican nominee for Congress, California's new 33rd District. Dr. Thomas, who will face aging Harry R. Sheppard (a member of Congress since 1937 with an ACA rating of 10), views Sheppard's infrequent visits in the district, disarmament and the Kennedy

(*continued on next page*)

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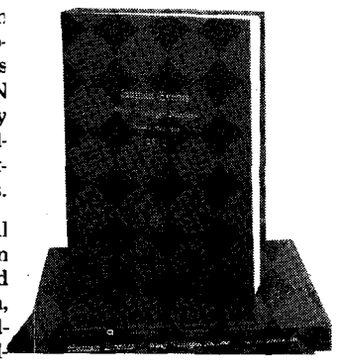

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Minority Bloc Politics

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

A few months ago, when President Kennedy was trying to get congressional approval of a shoddy plan to establish a Cabinet post of "Department of Urban Affairs," to set up a sort of "super-mayor" in the Federal government and promote centralized controls, he advocated Robert C. Weaver for the job of secretary of the proposed department.

Then Mr. Kennedy charged that some opponents of the Urban Affairs Department were trying to block his plan because Weaver is a Negro.

This was funny politics. It let Mr. Kennedy woo the Negro minority pressure groups who wanted a Negro Cabinet member, while Mr. Kennedy generated a misleading excuse for rejection of his unsound Urban Affairs Department plan.

It was pointed out then that if Mr. Kennedy was so eager to appoint a Negro to the Cabinet he had had numerous opportunities to do so when he made all the Cabinet appointments for his Administration.

Now the cheap political trickery Mr. Kennedy resorted to in that situation is emphasized once again. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff recently resigned from his job to run for the Senate in Connecticut. This opened a Cabinet post. The Health, Education and Welfare Department would come about as close to fitting Weaver's professional background as any—if Mr. Kennedy really wanted to appoint him to the Cabinet.

But with this vacancy available, with the choice entirely his, Mr. Kennedy named Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze of Cleveland, Ohio, to be secretary of Health, Education and Welfare—with no mention being made of Weaver's name.

This shows clearly that the Weaver nomination in the Urban Affairs Department situation was really more cheap politics than an effort by Mr. Kennedy to get a Negro in his Cabinet.

Candidates

(*continued from preceding page*)

farm program as important campaign issues. The 39-year-old surgeon's campaign headquarters: 516 North E Street, San Bernardino, California.

Candidates for state offices at the Conference were: Oscar Anderson of Cushing, Oklahoma, State Senator; Mark Andrews of St. Louis, Missouri, State Representative; Marjorie (Mrs. Raymond) Arsht of Houston, Texas, State Representative; Jack Christie of Brownfield, Texas, State Senator; John L. Ducker of Winter Park, Florida, for re-election as State Representative; Bill Horan of Fort Worth, Texas, State Representative; John S. Howell of Fort Worth, Texas, State Representative; Mrs. Belle Lang of Eloy, Arizona, State Representative; Herbert Morton of Montgomery, Alabama, State Representative; Stewart H. Welch, Jr., of Birmingham, Alabama, State Representative.

Their reasons for running are varied. "I felt an obligation to participate. . . . After spending the most of my life complaining, when faced with the prospect of running for office, it was either 'put up or shut up,' " said one candidate. Several attribute their interest in "doing something about it" directly to HUMAN EVENTS.

Are We Burying Ourselves?

"Tomorrow the Red Flag Will Wave Over the USA." So reads the headline over an item in a German newspaper which was sent to us by a HUMAN EVENTS subscriber in Germany. "Poor USA!" the sender commented.

The story, which described Soviet Premier Khrushchev's recent visit in Rumania, quoted from a speech Khrushchev made in Bucharest:

"We believe that tomorrow the Red flag will wave over the United States. But we will not take it there. The Americans will do that, themselves."

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How to Defeat a Liberal

The second of two special HUMAN EVENTS Supplements designed to aid conservatives in the 1962 congressional elections is now available. Entitled "A Conservatives's Guide to Political Action," it includes HUMAN EVENTS' popular practical politics series of six months ago plus the many other political how-to-do-it articles which have appeared in HUMAN EVENTS. It joins the Supplement announced three weeks ago—"The Truth About ADA."

No Democratic candidate should be permitted to equivocate on the vital ADA issue!

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RACES *of the Week*

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

Illinois Senate Race

Dirksen vs. Yates

THAT S. O. B. KILLED MEDICARE. He'll pay this fall." With those words, a key labor strategist ordered efforts redoubled to defeat Everett McKinley Dirksen for re-election this November. Organized labor early began its campaign to elect in his place Chicago Representative Sidney R. Yates. That campaign has been stepped up since the Senate's July 17 vote on medicare. On that date, a coalition (created by Dirksen and Robert Kerr [D.-Okla.]) of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats dealt the Administration a body blow when it tabled the measure by four votes.

Big labor will go all out to get Dirksen's scalp. Early plans called for the registration by organized labor of 500,000 new voters in Cook County. COPE-men now talk of 600,000 new voters in Chicago alone.

Similar efforts in Yates' behalf have been made in downstate industrial centers. It is a campaign very similar to that which elected Paul Douglas to the Senate by more than 400,000 votes in 1960.

DIRKSEN

The same unions that heavily financed Douglas' campaign are expected to line the coffers of Sid Yates. They include the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the United Auto Workers, the United Steelworkers, the Machinists, the Railway Laborers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and others.

National COPE—which chipped in $10,000 to Douglas' campaign kitty—is expected to make a king-sized gift to Yates.

The labor boys have come up with yet a new gimmick and are raffling off—at $1 a chance—a 1962 stationwagon, with all proceeds going to Yates. Republicans claim the raffle is a violation of state law. Governor Otto Kerner, a protege of Democratic boss Richard Daley, is mum about the whole thing.

YATES IS CONSIDERED a safe bet from labor's point of view. Through the First Session, 87th Congress, Yates cast 51 key votes since he first came to the House in 1949. Of those 51, all but three—or 48—are considered by COPE to be pro-labor.

Yates was one of a tiny band who voted against Landrum-Griffin. He votes consistently for public housing, Federal aid to education, depressed area legislation, backdoor financing. He voted to pack the Rules Committee and pass the Kennedy-Freeman farm bill.

COPE records list the votes of Senator Dirksen from 1947 on. In that period he has cast only six pro-labor votes. Forty-one votes, according to COPE, were cast "For the special interests."

The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action says that Dirksen cast eight right votes and one wrong one in the First Session, 87th Congress. Representative Yates' score: 10 wrong.

Sidney Yates is by no means the only opponent that Everett Dirksen must face. There are thousands of ghost voters who cast ballots in 1960 and are yet registered. Reporters of the Chicago *Tribune* recently made a spot check of South Chicago, where the well-oiled Daley machine managed in 1960 to find Democratic votes in cemeteries and vacant lots.

In just two South Side precincts and one West Side unit, *Tribune* reporters found evidence that ghost voters are included in the new registration lists prepared by the Cook County Board of Election Commissioners. For the Minority Leader, it is an uphill climb.

Policies advocated by consultants to the House Liberal Project headed by Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, and published in The Liberal Papers include: 1. Recognition of Communist China; 2. End to US nuclear tests; 3. Increased trade with the Communist bloc; 4. Foreign aid for Communist China; 5. UN membership for East Germany, North Korea, North Vietnam and Communist China; 6. Desertion of West Berlin.

Wisconsin's 2nd District

Kindschi vs. Kastenmeier

SHORTLY AFTER the elections of November, 1958, a dozen House Democrats joined together in common cause. Self-styled liberals, they agreed to form the House Liberal Project and chose Wisconsin's Robert W. Kastenmeier as chairman.

Some 40 scholars and academicians were enlisted to write "policy papers" for members of the group. A dozen of those papers were published earlier this year in a paperback volume entitled *The Liberal Papers*. Collectively, they amount to a veritable encyclopedia of appeasement.

The hue and cry that followed publication forced several members of the Project to disclaim any responsibility for the book. New Jersey's Frank Thompson, Jr., and Michigan's James G. O'Hara professed ignorance of the volume and its contents.

Not so Representative Kastenmeier, who stood by loyally as critics attacked The Liberal Papers. **Republicans hope this fall to retire Kastenmeier as they did five other Project members two years ago—George Kasem, Charles Porter, Byron Johnson, Leonard Wolf and William Meyer.**

Their dragon slayer is 41-year-old Ivan Kindschi of Marshall, Wisconsin. The Republican candidate sees the issue as clear: "the incredibly poor judgment of Robert Kastenmeier."

"We do not think," says Kindschi, "that Kastenmeier has represented accurately the 2nd District of Wisconsin. We do not think that Wisconsin voters want a member of the National Board of Americans for Democratic Action as their mouthpiece in Congress."

KINDSCHI

The ADA has carefully reviewed Kastenmeier's voting record. He has never cast a vote against ADA wishes. On labor reform, public power, Federal aid to education and backdoor spending, the Kastenmeier position is the ADA position.

It is also the position of Big Labor. A spokesman for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education says that Kastenmeier has yet to cast what they call an "anti-labor" vote.

While a captive of ADA and COPE, Kastenmeier still manages to project an "independent" image. He was one of five congressmen who voted against a bill to make the hijacking of airplanes a Federal crime.

REPUBLICAN KINDSCHI is a life-long farmer and was in 1939 national president of the Future Farmers of America. He takes Kastenmeier to task for support of the Kennedy-Freeman farm bill—a bill, he says, that would "socialize American agriculture."

Kindschi, an insurance executive, says his district is "100 per cent against the Administration program." He points to the turkey referendum held a week after Congress cut down the Freeman farm bill.

Turkeymen in Wisconsin's 2nd District—indeed, across the country—voted by a top-heavy margin against the Administration scheme to control "bird" production. Kastenmeier supported the Administration plan.

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Section Three
August 4, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

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DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

DEAN RUSK

ANTOINE GIZENGA

Who Killed the Congo?

By PHILIPPA SCHUYLER

DUE TO THE DREADFUL combination of UN mismanagement and Congolese inadequacy, the only future seemingly in store for the Congo is limitless chaos. If Katanga is forcibly returned to the Congo, its future is limitless chaos, too. . . .

This author would not have it thought that she is "pro-Katanga" or that she feels that Katanga's secession represents the ideal state of affairs. Unity is the ideal. The only difficulty is that unity is impossible. The Congo is too big, too underpopulated for its area, too full of different peoples speaking different languages with different cultural heritages to ever function smoothly as a unified country.

There are faults in the Elisabethville regime. Its administration is not first-class by European or American standards, but in Africa one must judge by African standards, and in this light the Tshombe government is very good. It is less corrupt than many others on the continent.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that most visitors judge Katanga morally and socially by Elisabethville, for the city is not the real Katanga.

I found the real Katanga in Kolwezi—calm, peaceful, without tribal hostilities. It is also a great spiritual center, one of the most outstanding in Central Africa.

In 1920, four Franciscan priests arrived in this area on foot; the railway was not yet built, and there was no other means of transport. They established a mission a few miles away at Kanzene. Their mission grew, radiated up to Kolwezi, which now has seven parishes, nine churches and several convents.

There is tremendous religious faith among the Congolese population of Kolwezi, a purity of belief, a total dedication and devout feeling. No tribal strife mars the association of Balubas, Bayekes, Lundas and Tshokos in religious practice. Attendance at mass among the Congolese is high, and they give large sums in relation to their means for the saying of masses for the peace of the world. There is a shining light of religious sincerity in their manner that takes one back to the Middle Ages or even to the early days of Christianity.

Kolwezi is also the central residence of Father Pascal, the great missionary priest known as "the Father of the Lunda" because he personally converted thousands of Lunda tribespeople to Christianity.

The Congo's Schweitzer, Father Placide Tempels, also lives here. Known as the greatest living authority on African Bantu philosophy, Father Tempels has come to understand the African spiritual mentality so thoroughly that he has transcended all barriers of birth and heritage to become one with Bantu of all tribes.

He has created an almost revolutionary new religious spirit within the framework of the Catholic Church. He lives with the Africans, seeking little contact with whites, and is night and day at the service of the Congolese.

Father Tempels told me:

> I never use the word convert. It implies an attitude of superiority. And the two greatest enemies of love are the complex of superiority and solitude. Nor do I ever use the phrase to civilize, for that implies condescension. I approach the Bantu not as a teacher but as a man. I strive not to make them think Christianity, but to feel it. We must not seek to deny the African's own profound core of wisdom, but to adapt our ideas to his concepts, using Bantu thought forms as the medium through which to propagate the best of universal Christian truths. Civilization should not be equated with industrialism. Civilization should be defined as progress in human personality. The old Bantu wisdom reaches from the depth of the Bantu spirit toward the soul of Christian spirituality.

Father Tempels' face glows with serenity, benevolence and humility. He makes one wonder, can one find this sympathetic closeness between all groups, this religious spirit, paralleled anywhere else in the Congo?

The amazing truth is that, despite the political chaos, despite the growth of voodoo cults, the Congo is experiencing a vast religious renaissance.

Jesuits like Father Joseph Lefebvre in Elisabethville and Father Voghel in Leopoldville have risked their

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MOISE TSHOMBE

FATHER TEMPELS

lives. Franciscans and members of many other orders have sacrificed to the hilt. Congolese are responding to these examples by entering the Church in great numbers. There were 417 Congolese priests and bishops at the time of independence; there are many more now. And these African clergy are the only Congolese I have met who rise above tribe and party to think of the nation as a whole. Congolese bishops like Monsignor Malula of Leopoldville are reluctant to talk of their tribal origins; they have become one with the souls of all men.

This gives one hope for the Congo of 1962. The Congolese are basically good. They basically long for what is best and most noble.

The Congo can be saved, if its well-wishers work through the element of its respected missionaries, not its tarnished demagogues.

The Congo the Belgian administrators built is forever dead, but a new, better, more idealistic Congo can rise like a phoenix from its ashes. . . .

THE UNITED NATIONS second armed attack on Katanga within three months began December 5, 1961. The reason given was that Katanga was still recruiting mercenaries. It was, however, the direct aftermath of the Central Government's failure to defeat Katanga on the Kasai border.

The Central Government had been dissatisfied with the suspended military operations in Katanga in October brought on by unexpected Katanga air strength. They complained that the UN had promised to deliver Katanga to them and had not done so. They accused Katanga of massing troops and of threatening them on the Kasai border. The UN transported the Central Government's troops to the border and waited for them to crush Katanga.

Instead, the Congo's soldiers fled in disorder under air fire. Then, in chagrin, they turned on the white civilian administrators in their rear, raping the women and mutilating their defenders. These white Belgians demanded evacuation or better protection from the Central Government at whose orders they were there. This was a surprising development since there were supposed to be no white Belgians left in that part of the Congo. For months, the Central Government had been fulminating against the white Belgians in Katanga, and at the same time had invited them back into their territory. It had become an open secret that thousands of Belgians had been quietly asked to return to run the Congo's schools and industry.

The fact is, that if Africa is to have modernized industry, it has to be run by whites for another decade at least. There are not enough educated Africans to run the new nations politically much less industrially. The Congo must have French-speaking administrators with expert knowledge of the country; that means Belgians.

ALL THE FUSS AND FUME about getting the Belgians out was chiefly propaganda first used by the Reds and then taken up by the West.

Disgusted by the poor showing of the Congolese troops on the Kasai border, the UN decided on an all-out push to crush Katanga. When the new proposal came up in the UN Security Council, the Americans asked for an armed reprisal also against Antoine Gizenga's secessionist provinces of Oriental and Kivu. He had, a year previously, seceded and his government had immediately been recognized by the Communist nations. Recently, they had "traded back" their interest in secession to Adoula for a vice premiership for Gizenga. When Katanga did not surrender to the UN in October, Gizenga threatened them with another secession and returned to Stanleyville.

To show his contempt for the UN, Gizenga apparently permitted Colonel Alphonse Pakassa, his cousin, to seize, mutilate and massacre thirteen Italian airmen sent to bring a plane-load of powered milk to Kindu. The Afro-Asian bloc at the UN was solidly against any action being taken to punish Gizenga or Pakassa for this atrocity. Nor did the United States insist.

Sweden, still angry about the death of Dag Hammarskjold, lent its jets unconditionally to the UN to bomb Elisabethville. The planes devastated the city. Ill-aimed bombs hit the hospital; the hotels and residential sections were bombarded. US cargo planes ferried equipment and munitions to the UN forces.

The Baluba camp on the outskirts of Elisabethville became a breeding ground for terrorists. All pretense of a UN patrol of it was dropped and the terrorists themselves "policed" it. Elisabethville was being destroyed from without and within. Rapists seized any women they could find and committed horrible atrocities. In desperation, President Tshombe appealed to President Kennedy who instructed his ambassador in the Congo to accompany Tshombe to a conference with Adoula.

The two leaders met at Kitona, outside Leopoldville, on December 20. It was reported that they signed an agreement which would bring Katanga back under Central Government control. When Tshombe arrived back in Elisabethville he said that he alone could not sign away his nation's sovereignty, that the agreement would have to be ratified by his assembly. This made Adoula furious. Tshombe instructed his parliament when it met, thus: "Katanga must be unified with its brothers in the Congo but must remain sufficiently free so that its fate will not be sealed on the day the shadow of communism spreads over this country."

The Reds, who had already moved their nine embassies from Stanleyville back to Leopoldville in a secret agreement with Adoula, now loudly blamed President Kennedy for stopping the Katanga war to save Tshombe.

The American State Department was just as angry with certain American citizens who had dared criticize the bombing of Elisabethville. Herbert Hoover, Richard Nixon, senators, congressmen and private citizens including many famous writers and professors from 18 universities had contributed money and prestige for a full-page advertisement in the New York *Times*, on December 14, protesting the bombing of Katanga, which had "committed no aggression except to want to be

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free of a Communist-controlled Central Government." Spokesmen for the State Department accused these distinguished petitioners of "taking bribes" from the Katanga Information Bureau in New York.

This was so ridiculous that it aroused widespread disapproval. The income of the Katanga Bureau was shown to have been fully registered and accounted for to the Justice Department. It amounted to $140,000 for a period of nearly two years. In a similar period, Britain had spent over $2 million, India had spent $305,746, and Egypt $183,000 for propaganda purposes in the US.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk in justifying the participation of the United States in defeating Katanga said that it had been necessary to back Adoula against Tshombe "to save the Congo from the Communists." The alternative, he said, "would have been chaos."

Adoula had already become one of the neutralist bloc. At the summer conference held in Belgrade by the Communists, he had accompanied Gizenga and joined forces with them. The Communists, it was well known, were dissatisfied with Gizenga whose power was waning. They apparently made a deal with Adoula at the conference to move all their embassies, ordered out of Leopoldville by Mobutu a year before, back to the seat of the Central Government.

Gizenga who had incited the massacre of the Italian airmen by his contempt for the UN because they had not delivered Katanga to the Reds swiftly enough, embarrassed even his allies by his savagery. His Colonel Pakassa on January 1, after the withdrawal of Tshombe's troops in Kontolo, had murdered and dismembered eighteen white priests and African nuns in another outburst of contempt. This would probably also go unpunished.

When the Central Government finally got around to permitting Italian and UN officials to investigate the murder of the Italian airmen, two months had passed and they could find no one to punish. When they sent an army to arrest Gizenga for seceding after he had been made premier, he, too, vanished.

How successful is the United States in stopping Communist aggression in the Congo now that the Communists are back in Leopoldville under the protection of the Central Government? And the only actually pro-Western part of the Congo has been delivered as promised to the enemies of capitalism and the United States? The chaos in the Congo, far from being less, has worsened. For Katanga has now joined the general disorder.

A Needed Evaluation of the Congo

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

FOR A TERRIFYING breakdown of law and order, the former Belgian Congo has furnished us with the most gruesome example—and warning. Now comes Philippa Schuyler, concert pianist and UPI correspondent, daughter of a noted Negro journalist, with *Who Killed the Congo?*, an impressive and needed job that combines I-was-there reporting with history and evaluation.

At her concert in Leopoldville in 1959, Miss Schuyler played before an all-white audience. In 1960 at the same National Palace, her audience was all-black save for some journalists, and even her own white friends were excluded.

Integration is not the desire of either the white or Negro races. Each, in Africa and America, seeks superiority rather than equality. Only the lunatic Lefists of both races and the professional mischiefmakers, mostly Communists, insist that race-mixing is desirable as a leveler. The long-held doctrine of separate-but-equal, even though not absolutely obtainable, today looks to be one of the world's great wisdoms, destroyed by vain and foolish men.

The Congo that was "killed" was peaceful and prosperous; its cities of Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Stanleyville were made beautiful and kept clean by the meticulous Belgians whose rapacity and oppression have been exaggerated out of all recognition, says this author, who between 1955-61 made six extensive trips through the African interior.

The Belgian nation has had to answer for the greed and cruelty of King Leopold II, an arch-monster who had the Congo as his own province to plunder from 1885-1908, and whose crimes were as unforgettable as Hitler's. The Congo's killers are Leopold, Congo tribalism, Congo mobs, Belgian Socialists, American liberals, Russian plotters, Ghana, Lumumba and the blundering United Nations.

Among the nine Congo killers, tribalism and mob violence, the spoilators and the do-gooders are public enemies which operate in all countries. They can only be held in check by the strong arm of the law.

This history of the Congo, like all history, raises the question of which type of malefactor is worse for society—the robber baron or the reformist.

King Leopold was brought to heel and judgment by a fearless piece of journalism, the book *Red Rubber* by Edmund Dene Morel, and by the writings of Joseph Conrad and Conan Doyle. This is much the same story of how American robber barons were exposed by the American press. Both in the Congo and the USA, the king and the capitalists created industrial plants which eventually brought about national wealth and popular benefits. But it would be hard to speak as well for the radical reformists.

Independence for the Congo was pushed ahead of schedule with a resultant chaos. Agitators for racial equality set off an orgy of rape, mutilation and murder which Miss Schuyler gives in full but often sickening detail. Attempts to implant "democracy" in an uncongenial soil brought about a United Nations invasion that took us to the brink of a world war.

Miss Schyler's proposed solution for the Congo is realistic and wise. She is not a level-downer. She is a level-upper. She advocates secession of Katanga because this province is farther advanced than the rest of the Congo, should have its chance to rise, and should not be artificially restrained. She disclaims being pro-Katanga or of feeling that its secession is an ideal solution. She writes:

"Unity is the ideal. The only difficulty is that unity is impossible. The Congo is too big, too underpopulated for its area, too full of different people speaking different languages with different heritages to ever function smoothly as a unified country."

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'Soapy' Williams Only Likes 'Bad Guys'

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams has extended an invitation to visit this country to Jomo Kenyatta, former leader of Kenya's terrorist Mau Maus.

Kenyatta was sent to jail for several years by the British for his direction of Mau Mau atrocities. The British, scheduled to leave Kenya soon, let Jomo loose last year. He reigns now as "elder statesman" of Kenya politics.

Kenyatta recently had a few words for those white settlers still in Kenya: "Pack up and leave."

He spoke at a public gathering in Nairobi on June 4. According to intelligence reports, he told his audience:

"If these Europeans and Asians do not know how to pack their personal effects and boxes, we shall do it for them."

State Department spokesmen say they do not know when Kenyatta will take up Williams' offer. "We are ready for him anytime," they say.

One person the State Department is not ready for is Katanga President Moise Tshombe, unlike Kenyatta, a loyal, staunch anti-Communist. He remains persona non grata.

Tshombe was denied a State Department visa to visit this country last winter. Department authorities said then that Tshombe's visit would not be in the interests of Congo "harmony."

Pressure to end Katanga's independence has heightened in recent weeks with the worsening of economic conditions throughout the territory of the Central Government. Despite two major attacks by UN troops, Katanaga remains economically viable.

The Central Government's economy slips almost daily. Economic activity in many parts of the Congo has come to a virtual halt.

Authority of the Central Government has broken down so completely that the government is unable to collect any duties on diamonds mined in Kasai Province and shipped out of the Congo. Available statistics indicate that enough foreign exchange to pay for all Congolese imports for five months has gone into the pockets of diamond smugglers during the Congolese fiscal year that ended June 30.

Smugglers are estimated by UN authorities to have netted about $36.5 million while the government collected taxes on a mere $814,000.

The Central Government's budget for the upcoming fiscal year is hopelessly unbalanced. The government expects massive aid from the United Nations and Uncle Sam.

A major reason for the government's budget deficit is the huge number of thieves and grafters in the Adoula regime. The administration's finance minister was fired recently for illegal trafficking in ivory.

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. . . and Plays Santa with Our Dough

Adoula himself lashed out at government grafters in a recent speech. But Patrice Lumumba, it must be remembered, was a convicted embezzler.

And Lumumba, as Cyrille Adoula likes to point out, is Father of the Congo.

* * *

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE Williams also has recommended stepped-up aid for Guinea's Sekou Toure, winner of the 1961 Lenin Peace Prize.

Toure runs a tight little shop on the northwest coast of Africa, and since 1958—the year Guinea shook off its ties with France—he has made no bones of the fact that his sympathies lie with Moscow. He is surrounded by Communist advisors, many of them from Iron Curtain countries.

The late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was inclined to let Sekou play in whatever sandbox he wished. For this reason little American aid was sent to Guinea during the Eisenhower Administration. Four million dollars worth of food was shipped over a three-year period, but nothing else.

Toure did not mind. He was well taken care of by Nikita Khrushchev. His foreign envoys, in turn, did their part to mouth the Kremlin's line.

"Soapy" Williams, however, thinks that Toure can be saved—or bought. He feels that American dollars can win Toure from the Soviet camp, and has set out to prove that thesis.

To win Sekou to our side, "Soapy" Williams has sent foodstuffs, American experts and modern radio equipment. He has arranged for funds to set up two schools—one for African administrators, the other for vocational students.

The Soviet Union has built a huge printing plant in Guinea designed to turn out propaganda aimed at all of Africa. Czech Reds run the national radio and have fully armed the Guinea army with everything from 105-mm. howitzers to machine guns.

Note: Toure has been a Communist stooge since his student days in Paris. When he returned home a confirmed Marxist, Soviet agents supplied funds for his "Workers Union of Black Africa."

President Kennedy, however, has been assured that Toure is no Communist. The word came from Assistant Secretary of State Averell Harriman. His authority: Sekou Toure.

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Section Four
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HUMAN EVENTS
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The Welfare State's Seamy Side

From the *Wall Street Journal*, July 18, 1962

WHENEVER PEOPLE speak of the "welfare state," whether they are for or against it, they usually think of it as something that may come to the United States in some indefinite future.

But in truth the welfare state isn't lurking somewhere over tomorrow's horizon. It is here right now, and growing fast. Now maybe this is what people in this country want, and maybe they even think they want more of the apparent benefits it brings. If it is, it's only right that they take a hard look at what they've got. And if it isn't what they want, now is the time to decide what they propose to do about it, as late as the time is.

Just how late it has gotten to be is suggested by a tabulation of the growth of public social welfare expenditures published by the First National City Bank of New York in its current *Monthly Economic Letter*. Though it does not include everything that might be called public welfare, it offers cost comparisons of social insurance, public assistance, health and medical care, veterans' care and compensation, vocational rehabilitation and so on, between the fiscal years 1950 and 1961.

Such public welfare expenditures for 1950 were $13.8 billion. For 1961, $37.3 billion. That's an increase of 170 per cent. Well, to be sure, it may be argued, during that period the nation's population was increasing pretty fast, and welfare needs with it. But the fact is, in that period the population gained 20 per cent. Welfare expenditures grew more than eight times as fast.

The administrative machinery needed to distribute all those billions grew pretty fast, too. For instance, in the category of public assistance, the 1950-61 expenditures rose 69 per cent. But administrative expenses climbed 157 per cent.

Yet those huge financial outlays which are plainly on the record do not reflect the social cost of the growing welfare state. There are, for instance, the unsavory abuses of welfare handouts. Where they have been put on the record—as in Washington, D. C.—they make sorry reading. There, Federal investigators checking at random on parents drawing relief payments for dependent children recently found that 58 per cent of 187 recipients visited weren't eligible for such relief. They were brazenly chiseling.

The Washington sampling required tedious detective work. Welfare workers generally say they have no time for gumshoeing about in search of welfare cheaters; no record shows, nobody really knows, how much chiseling is going on throughout the nation. But there's no denying that the bigger the welfare handouts become, the greater the number of welfare abuses.

Not only that kind of abuse; there is clearly some relationship between the growth of welfare and the growth of the crime rate. It stands to reason that subsidized idleness cannot help but encourage shiftlessness and crime which in turn result in still higher welfare costs as more and more people go on some sort of dole, which in turn breeds more crime.

Whatever the exact relationship, it is interesting that the crime rate too has been increasing faster than the population. According to the just-published FBI report for 1961, the U. S. population increased 7 per cent over the past five years; the crime rate went up 34 per cent. Surely one place to look for an explanation is the seamy side of the welfare state.

THE SEAMY SIDE is inevitable because the welfare planners' philosophy is basically wrong; it is the notion that people can be made better simply by pouring out among them unlimited quantities of dollars. It is a sentimental sociology which has gone far to supplant the old virtues inherent in family, private, church and local community responsiblity for caring for the needy and aged. Before anyone despises those virtues, he should look at the dismaying results of the new approach.

And before expanding the welfare state further, the people and the planners might reflect on a few words of Franklin Roosevelt. Sympathetic as the President was to the needs of the depression victims, he said in 1935: "The lessons of history . . . show conclusively that continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber. To dole out relief . . . is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit . . . The Federal government must and shall quit this business of relief."

If the country is determined to ignore the lessons of both history and the present, it ought to be prepared to accept the costs. All of them.

Paid for Not Raising Corn

Recently, Senator Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) said on the Senate floor: "A few days ago I received a letter from an Ohioan which I believe is quite interesting. In the first sentence he thanks me for having voted against the new farm program. Later in his letter he states:

> Last year we raised a bumper corn crop on 165 acres. In fact we averaged 137 bushels to the acre. This year half of our bins are still full because we have not fed it up so instead of putting out 167 acres we figured on putting out probably 80 or 90 acres.
>
> Along comes good old Uncle Sam and he offered me $54 an acre not to plant a little over 50 acres. Now Senator, this land was purchased, most of it, for not to exceed $50 an acre and the government now wants to pay me $54 an acre not to raise corn.
>
> Now, ordinarily I would have said no, I don't want a government handout, but last year they came around and reappraised my farm double the appraised value and then raised the rate so that my real estate taxes have gone up a little over $3,000 for the year. So I just figured if the Federal government wants to help me pay my taxes I would take it and now believe me, the funny thing about it was, the minute you sign the contract you get half of the money right then and there and the other half, once they have checked and decided you are complying and staying within the crop allotment. How silly can we get?

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Repeal Would Be Suicidal

The Connally Reservation

From the New York *Daily News*

In 1946, the US Senate consented to a declaration accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court, on recommendation of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Chairman of the Committee at that time was Senator Tom Connally (D.-Texas). Senator Connally and his colleagues attached this proviso to the declaration:

CONNOLLY

"Provided that such declaration shall not apply to . . . disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States as determined by the United States."

Those words, "as determined by the United States," have been known ever since as the Connally Reservation because Senator Connally added them to the proviso his committee wanted to recommend to the Senate.

The Connally Reservation operates to protect the United States from pestiferous and/or dangerous suits in the World Court. Our President can declare any proposed lawsuit against us to be within our domestic jurisdiction. It would be a foolhardly President indeed who would consent to a suit which we could not afford to lose.

Efforts are continually being made, by legalistic Americans, appeasers, One Worlders and the like, to have the Connally Reservation repealed. Up to now, all of such efforts have failed, and the Reservation still stands as a testimonial to the wisdom and foresight of Senator Connally.

UN
THOSE LIBERAL PAPERS
CONNALLY AMENDMENT
U.S. LIBERAL: "Take my word for it, you can't trust those in the big house with-er-your-shall we say-Sovereignty."

In a world loaded with nations which would dearly love to cut themselves legally in on US wealth and power, repeal of the Connally Reservation obviously would be a suicidal gesture on our part.

Aid to Yugoslavia Helps Djilas' Jailers

From the Chicago *Tribune*

In testimony before a Senate subcommittee, New York publisher William Jovanovich has recounted the Milovan Djilas story. Readers of these columns are already familiar with the latest imprisonment of the former vice president of Yugoslavia, just before the anticipated publication in the United States of his latest book, *Conversations with Stalin*. Jovanovich told the senators of his futile efforts to obtain Djilas' release, including a last-minute postponement of the book and a flying trip to Belgrade.

DJILAS

Senator Olin Johnston ordered a transcript of Jovanovich's testimony sent to the President and to the State Department. Senator Kenneth B. Keating said that the fact that the United States has given $2 billion in aid to the Yugoslav government imprisoning Djilas might provide a basis for intervention in Djilas' behalf. But Jovanovich made the telling point that foreign aid hinders rather than helps such initiatives by the United States, as foreign governments are quick to resent and reject as blackmail any advice from the disbursing country. Receipients of our foreign aid know from experience, Jovanovich might have said, that nothing they do can shut off the pipeline anyway.

Djilas' trouble arises out of his living under a Communist dictatorship, having become disillusioned with communism, and persisting in telling awkward truths in Communist countries. The Djilas episode adds a little to the previously overwhelming evidence that Tito's regime is not worthy of financial support by American taxpayers. Djilas can do that for us. The best we can do for him is to withdraw our subsidy from the regime that imprisons him. As long as we keep his jailers on our payroll, we are in no position to expostulate in his behalf.

BIG GOVERNMENT—"The more we ask government to take over our problems and with them a larger share of our incomes to finance their handling, the more the government will grow. And the more it grows and taxes climb, the less freedom of choice will remain for us in our personal and community affairs." (Maurice Stans, budget director under former President Eisenhower)

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The Negro Theater: 'Loved to Death'

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

IN THE EFFORT to accomplish integration quickly, whites with good intentions have gone too far, too fast, in too many directions, and with too little appreciation of the dignity of the Negro.

One of their critics is the many-talented Negro, Geoffrey Holder, a British subject from Trinidad. He has had the courage to speak out against the undiscriminating, even patronizing, behavior of certain white Americans in their sentimental approach to what they call "the Negro problem."

Goeffrey Holder has danced in musicals and concerts. He won a Guggenheim Fellowship in painting. He is the author of *Caribbean Legend* and many magazine articles. He is an observant man of uncompromising honesty.

Since the theater and the arts are the fields in which this young artist moves and lives, these are the areas he examines with hard, clear intelligence and wit in a fascinating article in *Show* magazine for March. Mr. Holder, in his forthright way, displays pertinent and personal indignation at the way the socially conscious are loving the Negro theater to death. He asks no quarter and he gives none. He wants Negroes accepted on worth and merit—not just because they are Negroes.

He is merciless in his biting criticism of the assumption that any offering with Negro performers should be presented to the public as part of what he calls "the awful Afro trend," (which is the title of the article). He charges that two of three nearly-all-Negro Broadway musicals this year were such flops they "dragged the third down the drain before it got on the boards." He describes one of these shows as "integrated idiocy."

Only the non-musical play *Purlie Victorious* showed any powers of survival, he says, "and that because it didn't try to belabor the *paying* customers."

Mr. Holder has been an outstanding success here in everything he's tried—dancing, writing, painting, acting, singing. Ten years ago he painted 20 pictures and sold 17 in a top gallery in Puerto Rico to get money to transport himself and his dance troupe to New York. For six months he lived on $5 a week earned by teaching at the Katherine Dunham dance school. Then he made his Broadway debut in *House of Flowers*. From that time he has never been without work or money or fame.

He dresses quietly, lives modestly with his wife, 5-year-old son and his parents. He earns his living on Broadway but he is in no degree influenced by Broadway. His standards and values are his own.

"I am 6 feet 6, but I am not a character," he says.

It is this personal and professional integrity which makes him valuable as a social critic. He blames "the awful Afro trend" on politics. He believes it started when Adlai Stevenson, US Ambassador to the United Nations, decorated his office in what Holder calls "Dark Continental . . . African masks, African sculpture, African prints and knickknacks." He describes Mr. Stevenson's UN office as a "lair," and "a political seductuarium where uncommitted African delegates to the UN could be wooed, wined and dined."

He adds: "Among American influentials, there are few more influential—especially with the Broadway crowds—than Mr. Stevenson. Consciously or unconsciously, people began to take their cues from him. Confounding the Kremlin by being kind to Africans became as contagious as the Twist. . . . It was Love Thy African Neighbor time. The political atmosphere got so thick with Brotherhood that a Harlem sharpie, jailed earlier for running up a huge tab at the Waldorf by impersonating an Ethiopian diplomat, again boldly emerged from the Catskills, where he was working as a bus boy, posed as a UN delegate from Ghana, and rooked the Hotel Commodore and several other slick city operators."

Mr. Holder believes that American Negro jazz is today "sick unto death—killed by kindness, self-consciousness, sincerity, soul-seriousness and solemnity. And American Negro theater is on its deathbed, too," he concludes, "sick, sick, sick with the same thing."

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THE WHITE HOUSE HANDSHAKE

'What Liberties Have You Lost?'

I am often asked, "Tell me, just what liberties have you lost?" It is a question not easily answered. A philosopher friend explained it this way: "It is like asking a sexagenarian, 'Just what abilities have you lost?' 'Well,' he reflects, 'I can see, hear, smell, taste, feel, remember, think, walk, run, play golf—why, there are no lost abilities. I can do everything I could do in my youth.' Yet, further reflection will reveal an erosion of most abilities. He has to wear glasses; his false teeth aren't quite as efficient as the teeth he once had; his walk isn't as spry; if he runs, he runs out of breath; his golf swing takes more out of him but puts less on the ball; and, his memory has lost some of its keenness. But how can one be precise in describing these erosions?"

—Admiral Ben Moreell. Keynote Address to the Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference.

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Hold a Political Action Meeting in Your Home

with Tape Recordings from the

HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference

"The Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference will prove to have made a number of important contributions to conservative victory in the 1962 congressional elections." So said one speaker at the Conference—and the enthusiasm of the 525 people who attended from 42 states summarizes the attitude of all.

Now you—or your club—can multiply your effort by bringing the outstanding talent of this Conference to your area, because the best of the speeches, panel discussions and question-and-answer sessions presented are *now available on tape*. So the same impact presented at the Conference in Washington can now be made in your congressional district.

These recordings, presented to local political, civic and educational organizations or to your friends and neighbors, will provide the same inspiration, information and know-how which made the HUMAN EVENTS Conference so successful.

These recordings were made by professional engineers on high-quality equipment for maximum reproduction quality. They can be played on nearly any home machine and all commercial equipment. They are recorded full track at 7½ inches per second.

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Send me the Conference tapes I have checked below. I enclose ..... for a total of ..... tapes. ☐Bill me. ☐ Bill my company.

☐ Send me the complete package of tapes for $80. (So I save $37.)

- ☐ 1. Moreell, $3. (12½ min.—for radio use)
- ☐ 2. Byrd, $5.75. (30 min.)
- ☐ 3. Bruce, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 4. Rousselot, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 5. Bruce & Rousselot Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 6. Vote Fraud Panel, $5.75. (Derwinski-Buttorff-Shankey) (30 min.)
- ☐ 7. Vote Fraud Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 8. Dorn, $5.75. (30 min.)
- ☐ 9. Dorn Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 10. Press-Radio Panel, $5.75. (Sherman-Reilly) (15. min.)
- ☐ 11. Press-Radio Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 12. Youth Panel, $5.75. (Caddy-Whalen) (30 min.)
- ☐ 13. Youth Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 14. Alger, $5.75. (30 min.)
- ☐ 15. Alger Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 16. Medicare Panel, $5.75. (Woolley-Smith-Smith) (30 min.)
- ☐ 17. Medicare Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 18. Anderson, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 19. Ashbrook, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 20. Ashbrook &Anderson Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 21. Goldwater, $5.75. (30 min.)
- ☐ 22. Goldwater Q&A, $3. (30 min.)
- ☐ 23. Women's Panel, $5.75. (Armitage-Brown-Hosmer-Harris) (30 min.)
- ☐ 24. Women's Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 25. Citizens' Groups, $5.75. (Mrs. Lent-Barry-Milligan) (30 min.)
- ☐ 26. Citizens' Q&A, $3. (15 min.)
- ☐ 27. Tower, $5.75. (30 min.)
- ☐ 28. Tower Q&A, $5.75. (30 min.)

Name .....

Address .....

City .....Zone .....State .....

SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS

1. Admiral Ben Moreell, USN (Ret.), Chairman of the Board, Americans for Constitutional Action, keynoted the Conference with the theme, "Why Conservatives Must Win in 1962."
2. Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, deals with the subject, "The National Debt Is Moving Again—UP!"
3. Representative Donald C. Bruce of Indiana's 11th District tells "How I Won on a Conservative Platform."
4. Representative John H. Rousselot of California's 25th District details "Organizing to Win."
5. In their question-and-answer session, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Rousselot answer questions on campaign techniques and practices.
6. A panel consisting of Representative Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois' 4th District (Chicago), Gordon Buttorff, Louisville, Ky., and George W. Shankey, Pittsburgh, Pa., discusses the problem of "Vote Frauds and How to Combat Them."
7. The Vote Fraud question-and-answer session deals with specific instances of fraud and problems involved.
8. Representative William Jennings Bryan Dorn of South Carolina's 3rd District tells "What Conservatives Are Fighting For."
9. Mr. Dorn's question-and-answer session provides his views on the UN and other vital topics.
10. "How the Press and Radio Can Go Conservative" is the subject of another panel discussion. Bob Sherman of WMNI Radio, Columbus, Ohio, and Lawrence Reilly of WTXL Radio, Springfield, Mass., are panel members.
11. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Reilly's question-and-answer session discusses many practical aspects of the mass media business which are of interest to the average citizen.
12. "Young Americans in Politics" is the subject of Douglas Caddy, National Director of Young Americans for Freedom, and Brian Whalen, a student at Loyola College, Chicago.
13. In their question-and-answer session, the "Young Americans" panel tells of ways in which young conservatives can perform specific duties in campaigns.
14. Representative Bruce Alger of Texas' 5th District, whose volunteer campaign workers are 75 per cent women, deals with "Women in Politics."
15. The winning role of women in election campaigns is highlighted in Mr. Alger's question-and-answer session.
16. "Your Stake in Medical Care—American Style" is the discussion topic of Frank K. Woolley, American Medical Association; Samuel N. Smith, M. D., Doctors for Americanism; and Eldon E. Smith, M. D., Los Angeles County Medical Association.
17. The medicare panel's question-and-answer session points out how private citizens can unite with doctors in the battle to keep socialism out of medicine.
18. Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois' 16th District discusses "The Farmer's Stake in Conservative Victory."
19. Representative John M. Ashbrook of Ohio's 17th District tells of "The Working Man's Stake in Conservative Victory."
20. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ashbrook answer audience questions on their two topics.
21. Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona traces "The Power Grab of The New Frontier."
22. Senator Goldwater's question-and-answer session deals with a broad range of conservative issues and principles.
23. "Mobilizing Women for Political Action" is discussed by Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown, GOP National Committeewoman, Ohio; Mrs. Lucille Hosmer, President, California Federation of Republican Women; Mrs. Constance D. Armitage, President, South Carolina Federation of Republican Women; and Mrs. Barbara Harris, Precinct Chairman, Dallas, Texas.
24. The "Mobilizing Women" question-and-answer session answers many questions concerning the role of women in political action.
25. "How Citizens Groups Unite to Win" is discussed by Desmond A. Barry, Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, Texas; Mrs. J. Milton Lent, president, The Conservatives, Savannah, Ga.; and Fred J. Milligan, executive secretary, Ohio Information Committee.
26. The "Citizens Groups" question-and-answer session deals with the role of members of citizens groups in political action.
27. Texas Senator John G. Tower points out in "Defeat The New Frontier" that conservative victories can and must be achieved.
28. Senator Tower's question-and-answer session answers many questions which will be asked in the fall campaigns.

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Section Five
August 4, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The Public Is Waking Up

THIS IS THE STORY of a timeless advertisement —one that is just as good today as it was the day it was conceived. Yes, the ad is the same, but public response is not.

About a dozen years ago, Charles D. Lyon, then advertising manager of the Potomac Edison Company of Hagerstown, Maryland, wanted to do something about Creeping Socialism. Thinking about the issues of those times, he seized upon the "Ten Little Indian" theme as his solution. The year was 1949.

Calling in Daniel H. Fahrney to produce the art work and layout, he prepared the advertisement reproduced on the back of this page. It was produced for local use by his company in newspapers and other publications carrying Potomac Edison advertising.

Reporting on the mild success of the ad at the time, *Electrical World,* a trade publication of the private power industry, quoted Lyon on its January 16, 1950, issue as follows:

"We set out to develop an ad with several very specific requirements in mind. The first of these was that it should be simple and easily understood by any reader. Second, we wanted something that would tell the story of Creeping Socialism in familiar terms. Third, we were looking for something that would identify the interests of the utility companies with other types of business."

Added Lyon:

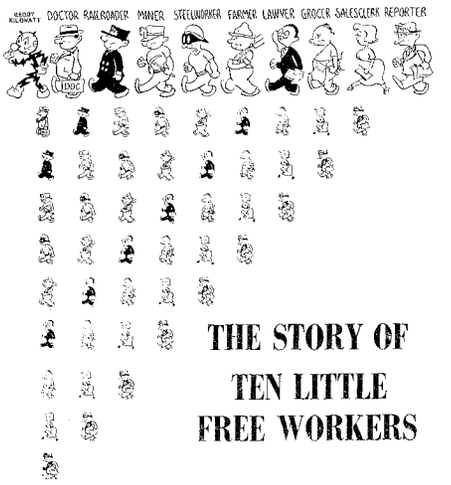
"We feel very strongly that so long as the utility companies continue to fight an isolated battle they are not going to get very much public interest or sympathy, and deservedly so; but if people can be made aware of the fact that utilities are presently fighting a battle which will eventually be everybody's, we stand a good chance of getting support and interest of other groups. Certainly our experience with this ad would tend to confirm that belief."

The advertisement was circulated around the industry and other companies used it in intervening years—but with only slight success. Mild ripples of response, yes, but nothing like what's happening today.

PRIVATE POWER COMPANIES across the nation started using it again during the past few months. The threat to private power posed by the Kennedy Administration and Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall is credited with causing this latest rebirth of Lyon's ad.

One company, which used it in 1958 with only slight success, reports instantaneous reaction on the part of the public this time. Other firms which used it have been greeted with the same public reaction and plan to use it again: "annually," "periodically," "often."

Requests for reprints are being directed to company after company. Some companies are framing them for



use in offices and in store windows. Lyon, who glows with continuing satisfaction at the success of his ad, has adapted it for use as restaurant place mats in the area served by his company, of which he is now a vice president.

Malcolm B. McDonald, vice president in charge of advertising and publicity for the Florida Power & Light Company, Miami, said his company—the Sunshine State's largest electric power firm—has had requests by the thousands. "Terrific," is his one-word description. They came from bankers, teachers and persons in many other walks of life—each one finding himself in the ad. The Florida company got almost no response when it used it years ago.

"Of all the hundreds of inches of newspaper advertising we run each year, this one ad provoked more darn on-the-street comment by our customers than any we've run in a long time," says Fred P. Nylander, commercial manager of the Cheyenne Light, Fuel & Power Company. The Wyoming utility executive added: "In one of our large supermarkets I found the ad clipped and hanging in their lobby. Possibly the Socialists haven't gotten everyone brainwashed."

It is estimated that more than a hundred power companies have used the ad in its latest resurgence. They have been deluged with more than a million requests for reprints.

Ten years ago few Americans paid attention to the concerns of the few far-sighted individuals who said America's free enterprise system was being endangered by the constant erosions of Federal governmental authority. Not so today.

Look at the advertisement and study it carefully. How many REALLY FREE little workers do you see?

Reprints of this section are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.

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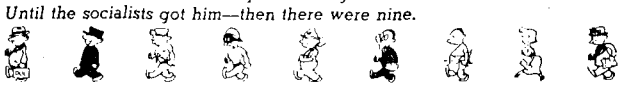
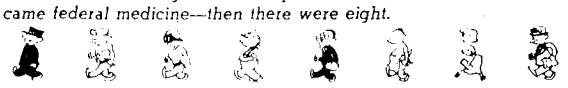
THE STORY OF TEN LITTLE FREE WORKERS

THESE ARE THE WORKERS

Ten little free workers in this country fine and fair.
But if you cherish your freedom—worker have a care!
Ten little free workers—Reddy was doing fine
Until the socialists got him—then there were nine.



Nine little free workers laughed at Reddy's fate
Along came federal medicine—then there were eight.



Eight little free workers thought this country heaven
But the government took over the railroads, then there were seven.

Seven little free workers—'till the miners got in a fix.
Uncle said coal's essential and took over leaving six.

Six little free workers 'till the day did arrive
The steel mills too were federalized—then there were five.

Five little free workers—but the farmers are free no more
The farms have been collectivized—that leaves only four.

Four little free workers till the government did decree
All must have free legal advice—then there were three.

Three little free workers—the number is getting few,
But with government groceries selling food—then there were two.

Two little free workers—our story's almost done,
With clerks at work in federal stores—that leaves only one.

One little free worker—the reporter son-of-a-gun
Mustn't criticize government—so now there are none.

Ten little workers—but they are no longer free
They work when and where ordered, and at a fixed rate you see,
And it all could have been prevented if they'd only seen fit to agree
And work together instead of saying "it never can happen to me!"

Yes . . . this could happen to you. This little story could come true unless each of us works to preserve free enterprise. What can you do? Write your Congressman and ask him to keep government out of business.

POTOMAC EDISON

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Section Six
August 4, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

More House Seats for Florida GOP?

By ANTONI E. GOLLAN

TO WIN CONTROL of the House of Representatives next year, the Republican party must gain 44 new seats in the November elections. This is not such an imposing task when one considers that this total averages out to less than one additional GOP congressman per state.

In Florida, where Republican Presidential candidates have won in the past three elections, the GOP is confident of meeting its quota—and then some. The election of John Tower in Texas and the surprising showing in 1960 of GOP gubernatorial candidate George Peterson persuaded Florida Republicans to wage all-out campaigns in several congressional districts this year.

Although Republicans claimed 16 per cent of Florida's registered voters in 1960, Peterson polled 40.2 per cent of the votes cast. This was 231,000 more than the total number of avowed Republicans.

The Kennedy Administration is so worried that Floridians will add more GOP congressmen to popular conservative Representative William C. Cramer that the President has put Sunshine State Democrats on notice that Federal patronage and defense spending in Florida will be severely curtailed if the GOP picks up any additional seats.

To Representative Cramer, a sure bet to win re-election in what is the new 12th District (the St. Petersburg area), the conservative temperament of the state GOP is a plus mark in the party's efforts to capture the votes of the several hundred thousand disenchanted Democrats who vote Republican in national elections.

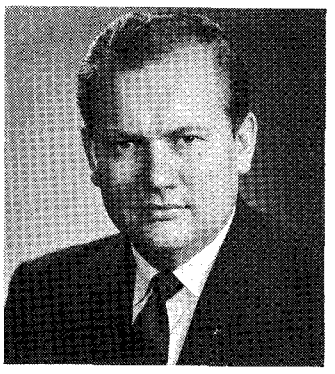
"I don't care how conservative a Democratic candidate may be," Cramer argues persuasively. "He votes for a liberal Speaker of the House, for liberals to control the House and for liberals, for the most part, to control the committees."

As a result of the 1960 Federal census, Florida received four new House seats, making 12 in all. In at least one of the new districts, the 11th, Republicans are confident of victory. This area (which includes Orlando) voted for Nixon in 1960 and gave Peterson 53 per cent of its gubernatorial votes.

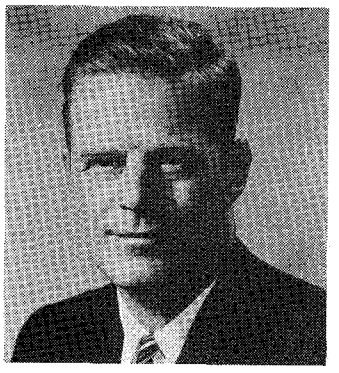
The 11th District Republican candidate is youthful Edward J. Gurney, former mayor of Winter Park. Gurney, elected by a 2½-to-1 margin in 1960, stepped down July 1 to run for Congress. (See "Gurney Seeks Florida House Seat" by Frederic Babcock, HUMAN EVENTS, July 14, 1962.)

His Democratic opponent is former State Senator James A. Sutton. Republican Gurney is the oddsmakers' favorite.

The other new district toward which Republicans look with some hope is the 3rd District (the northern half of Miami and northern Dade County). There, aging, left-wing former Democratic US Senator Claude Pepper, a post-World War II apologist for Josef Stalin, is attempting another political comeback after losing twice in statewide campaigns for the Senate.



WILLIAM C. CRAMER—He expects company in the House of Representatives.



EDWARD J. GURNEY—He turned Right after Harvard; a leading GOP prospect.

Pepper's Republican opponent is 45-year-old Robert Peterson, the highly respected president of the Greater Miami Crime Commission and immediate past president and director of the Miami Beach Taxpayers Association. Peterson, whose father is a former chief justice and now justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, was an FBI special agent during World War II, investigating German and Communist espionage. Also during the war he was an agent of the Secret Intelligence Service in Latin America and speaks fluent Spanish. A colonel in Army intelligence, Peterson is trained in Communist tactics of propaganda and infiltration.

It could just be that John S. Knight's sometime Republican Miami Herald, the city's only morning newspaper, will support Peterson. Republicans in the 3rd District note that Pepper's opponents in the May 8 Democratic primary did not wage the necessary hard-hitting campaign. Despite this, Pepper barely escaped a runoff, which most Miami political observers predicted he would have lost.

The GOP reasons that a mass anti-Pepper defection among Democratic rank and file coupled with the distaste in the more prosperous Miami suburbs for Pepper's ultra-liberalism provide hope for a close race in a district overwhelmingly Democratic in registration.

In the other two new districts, the 9th and 10th, the Republican candidates are up against tremendous odds. In the 9th District, GOP candidate Wilfred Varn, past US Attorney for northern Florida, is only the second Republican in 36 years to run in the area this district covers. In the highly Democratic 10th, Tampa insurance broker Victor Rule, a staunch Jeffersonian Republican, is not especially well-known outside of Republican circles.

That leaves the seven occupied congressional seats besides the one of incumbent Republican Cramer. In two, the GOP is not fielding opposition. Incumbents are Democrats Charles E. Bennett (2nd District) and D.R. (Billy) Matthews (8th).

Mr. Gollan, a graduate of the University of Miami, is a former member of the HUMAN EVENTS summer staff and author of "The Return of Senator Claghorn: Florida's Claude Pepper Is Rarin' to Go, Son," HUMAN EVENTS, August 18, 1961.

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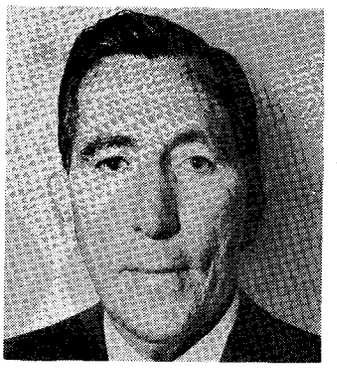
PAUL G. ROGERS—His worry: 60 per cent "right" may be too liberal.

DANTE FASCELL—His problem: Disgruntled conservative Democrats.



CLAUDE PEPPER—He narrowly missed a runoff in his third comeback try.

JAMES A. HALEY—GOP voters in the majority in key Sarasota County.

Of the five districts remaining, the Republicans look most hopefully to the conservative 6th District (south central Florida, including Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale), which went for Nixon in 1960 and voted 49.7 per cent Republican in the 1960 gubernatorial race. There, Democratic Representative Paul G. Rogers promotes his image as a staunch conservative, but the 1961 voting index of Americans for Constitutional Action tells a different story. Rogers' ACA score is only 60 per cent.

Republican candidate Fred Kibbe, a Fort Lauderdale businessman, vows to do better. Kibbe who was reared in Coldwater, Michigan [with a "C"—Editor], sees this race as all-important: "Unless we elect conservatives to the House of Representatives in 1962, our form of constitutional representative government has little chance of survival."

In the 7th District (west central Florida, including Sarasota) the GOP candidate is former Democratic State Senator F. Onell Rogers, who switched parties several years ago because of his belief that the Democratic party is dominated by "northern radicals."

Incumbent Democratic Representative James A. Haley's consistent conservatism creates a serious obstacle for the 7th District GOP challenger. Yet registration figures in key Sarasota County are not comforting to Haley. Republicans now boast a slight majority in voter registrations!

The 4th District (half of Miami and the southern tip of Florida) is witnessing increased Republican activity. The staunchly conservative GOP candidate, Jay McGlon, a young Eastern Air Lines official known for his tireless efforts in behalf of constitutional government and anti-communism, poses the first serious Republican threat to incumbent Dante Fascell, a down-the-line liberal.

McGlon is immediate past president of the South Dade Republican Club, probably the most energetic GOP organization in the district. He is concentrating on organization at the precinct level and expects much help from disillusioned Democrats who supported conservative David Eldridge against Fascell in the Democratic primary.

In the 5th District, too, GOP sentiment has increased but redistricting has cut heavily-Republican Orange County (Orlando) out of the district. Democratic Representative A. Sydney Herlong is challenged by Hubert Hevey, a 36-year-old lawyer. A member of the Florida Bar Committees on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, and Municipal Law, Hevey faces a tough, uphill fight.

In the new 1st District, GOP nominee Pat Woolley, a capable Air Force career man, faces moderately liberal Representative Robert Sikes in an overwhelmingly-Democratic district.

There is no doubt that the GOP is on the move in Florida. New registration drives are planned. Distinctly new political factors, such as the influx of Northerners into the booming Sunshine State and the large delegation of retired persons vitally concerned about the corrosive effects of inflation, plus their generally conservative attitude, encourage Republicans.

Floridians in 1960 elected dozens of Republicans to local offices, such as sheriff, and county and city commission seats. The GOP also claimed eight seats in the State Legislature, a tiny minority to be sure, but still the largest GOP representation in Tallahassee since Reconstruction days.

Looking back to the last election, Mrs. Helen Bennett of Orlando, Orange County Democratic committeewoman, sighs, "The Republicans had three candidates running for county offices and, to everybody's amazement, they all got in."

Florida's Republicans, reasonably certain of adding at least one new GOP congressman, hope for more such surprises in the November congressional elections. Concedes Democratic State Treasurer J. Edwin Larson: "Every Democratic candidate must be prepared to wage a hard general election campaign against a well-disciplined and well-organized Republican party."

JFK can well worry.

FLORIDA REDISTRICTING AT A GLANCE

Present District	Incumbent	New District	GOP Challenger
1st	Cramer	12th	Cramer seeks re-election
2nd	Bennett	2nd	*none*
3rd	Sikes	1st	Woolley
4th	Fascell	4th	McGlon
5th	Herlong	5th	Hevey
6th	P. Rogers	6th	Kibbe
7th	Haley	7th	O. Rogers
8th	Matthews	8th	none
*	none	3rd	Peterson
*	none	9th	Varn
*	none	10th	Rule
*	none	11th	Gurney

*new district

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